

1 THE HONORABLE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR  
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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 ISSAC ACOSTA-ESPINOSA,

11 Plaintiff,

v.

12 NANCY A. BERRYHILL, Acting  
13 Commissioner of Social Security,

14 Defendant.

CASE NO. C16-5831-JCC

ORDER

15  
16 This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff's motion for an award of attorney fees  
17 (Dkt. No. 24). Having thoroughly considered the parties' briefing and the relevant record, the  
18 Court finds oral argument unnecessary and GRANTS in part Plaintiff's motion (Dkt. No. 24).

19 **I. Background**

20 Plaintiff appealed the Commissioner of Social Security's ("Defendant") denial of his  
21 benefits application. (Dkt. No. 1.) After Plaintiff filed an opening brief, Defendant moved to  
22 remand the matter for further proceedings based on an error in step three of the Administrative  
23 Law Judge's ("ALJ") analysis. (Dkt. No. 22 at 1.) Plaintiff opposed the motion, asserting four  
24 additional errors meriting reversal. Plaintiff asked to remand for an award of benefits or, in the  
25 alternative, for further proceedings based on these errors. (*Id.* at 1–2.) The Court determined the  
26 ALJ erred at steps two and three and reversed and remanded for further proceedings in

1 accordance with its ruling. (*Id.* at 8.) The Court declined to reach the additional errors Plaintiff  
2 raised because “the ALJ’s evaluation of the evidence at later steps may change or become moot  
3 based on his step two or three findings.” (*Id.* at 9.) However, the Court directed the ALJ to  
4 “reassess” the additional points of error Plaintiff raised, “if necessary.” (*Id.*) Plaintiff now moves  
5 for an award of attorney fees in the amount of \$7405.00, pursuant to the Equal Access to Justice  
6 Act, 28 U.S.C. section 2412 (“EAJA”). (Dkt. No. 26 at 5.) Defendant concedes that Plaintiff is  
7 entitled to EAJA attorney fees, but argues that the amount requested is unreasonable. (Dkt. No.  
8 27 at 1.) Defendant asks the Court to reduce the award by \$1,180.74 to account for 6 of the 7.7  
9 hours Plaintiff’s counsel spent opposing its motion to remand. (*Id.* at 3.)

10 **II. Discussion**

11 Under the EAJA, attorney fees must be reasonable. 28 U.S.C. § 2412(d)(1)(A); *Perez-*  
12 *Arellano v. Smith*, 279 F.3d 791, 794 (9th Cir. 2002). To determine the amount of a reasonable fee, a  
13 court starts with “the number of hours expended on the litigation multiplied by a reasonable hourly  
14 rate.” *Hensley v. Eckerhart*, 461 U.S. 424, 433 n.7 (1983). However, the “important factor of the  
15 ‘results obtained’” may lead a district court to adjust a fee. *Id.*

16 Defendant argues that Plaintiff’s EAJA award should be reduced for hours expended  
17 opposing Defendant’s motion to remand for further proceedings because Plaintiff failed to obtain a  
18 remand for an award of benefits and prevailed on only one of the additional errors he alleged. (Dkt.  
19 No. 27 at 2–3.) Plaintiff responds that he is entitled to a full award of fees because his arguments  
20 improved his overall outcome and were neither frivolous nor made in bad faith. (Dkt. No. 28 at 2–4)  
21 (citing *Olson v. Colvin*, Case No. C13-0987-RSL, Dkt. Nos. 33, 34 (W.D. Wash. Oct. 15, 2014)).

22 The U.S. Supreme Court has instructed that a “court’s rejection of or failure to reach  
23 certain grounds is not a sufficient reason for reducing a fee. The result is what matters.” *Hensley*,  
24 461 U.S. at 435. However, good faith alone will not preclude a reduction in attorney fees if  
25 plaintiff has obtained only partial success. *Id.* at 436. Where successful and unsuccessful claims  
26 arise from a “common core of facts” and “related legal theories,” a district court examines “the

1 significance of the overall relief obtained by the plaintiff in relation to the hours reasonably  
2 expended.” *Id.* at 435.

Plaintiff’s arguments for an award of benefits on remand were closely related to—likely almost identical to—his argument in the alternative for remand for further administrative proceedings. While the Court did not remand the case for an award of benefits, Plaintiff obtained a significant portion of the relief requested and broader relief than that agreed to by Defendant. (See Dkt. No. 22 at 9.) Furthermore, the Court did not reject Plaintiff’s additional grounds for reversal, but rather withheld a ruling and directed the ALJ to “reassess” these issues “if necessary” on remand. (*Id.*) This level of success makes the majority of the hours expended on Plaintiff’s reply a reasonable basis for attorney fees. However, the Court finds it appropriate to reduce the fee award by \$196.79 (1 hour x \$196.79 per hour) to account for Plaintiff’s failure to obtain a remand for an award of benefits.

### III. Conclusion

14 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's motion for attorney fees (Dkt. No. 24) is  
15 GRANTED in part. Plaintiff is awarded attorney fees in the amount of \$7208.21.

If it is determined that Plaintiff's EAJA fees are not subject to any offset allowed under the Department of the Treasury's Offset Program, then the check for EAJA fees shall be made payable to Jeanette Laffoon, based upon Plaintiff's assignment of these amounts to Plaintiff's attorney. Any check for EAJA fees shall be mailed to Plaintiff's counsel, Jeanette Laffoon, at 410-A South Capitol Way, Olympia, WA 98501. The Clerk is DIRECTED to send copies of this order to counsel of record.

DATED this 4th day of May 2018.

John C. Coyne

John C. Coughenour  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE